The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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They can conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.

WHOLE NO. 1146 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 23, NO. 3

Green Condemns Militarized Labor Camps for Jobless

Washington.—Militant opposition to Government labor camps for unemployed workers under the domination of military authorities was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the bill, sponsored by President Roosevelt, providing for the creation of a Civilian Conservation Corps to be recruited from the ranks of the jobless.

In the domination of the camps by Army officers, drilled in governing an institution where the soldiers are deprived of practically all their civil liberties, Mr. Green saw the imminent danger to constitutional rights contained in substituting the military code for civil procedure.

He also expressed the fear that the soldier's wage of one dollar a day and his keep would have a sinister effect on wage standards for similar work outside the camps and declared that the Government of the United States should keep out of its reforestation and reclamation work without forced labor and military service.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The bill introduced in Congress providing for the creation of a Civilian Conservation Corps to be recruited from the ranks of the unemployed is fraught with great importance to Labor and to the masses of the people.

"During the four years of unemployment, while Labor has suffered great distress, it has constantly endeavored to maintain working and living standards and has jealously guarded the exercise of its civil and economic freedom.

"The regimentation of Labor through enlistment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, under military discipline and military control, will, in my judgment, awaken feelings of grave apprehension in the hearts and minds of Labor.

"Military control and military domination, with its segregation plans, transgresses in a very large degree upon the free exercise of Labor and, in itself, is repugnant to those who are earnestly endeavoring to bring about the restoration of normal economic and industrial conditions.

"In addition, Labor will be greatly alarmed because it will fear that the imposition of a form of compulsory service, under military control and army rates of pay, will depress and lower wage scales and wage standards paid and established for similar work.

"The inauguration of a reforestation and reclamation program on as large a scale as possible, sufficient to employ many thousands of idle working men, is laudable in itself, but Labor believes that such work should be carried on through the use of ordinary business methods, and that the workers employed should be paid the prevailing rate of wages for the work performed and should be permitted to work as free men under normal, ordinary working conditions.

"The enlistment feature, with time of service circumscribed, the substitution of the military code for the control of civil units, the lower grade of pay, wherein women enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps would compete with free labor and would render valuable service at a rate of pay much lower than their training and qualifications warrant, the enforced separation of the bread-winner from his family or the locality in which he lives, are some of the outstanding features of the proposed legislation which are highly objectionable and to which Labor must in self-defense, interpose its objections.

"Labor has suffered much and is daily undergoing great hardships, but bad as the situation is we cannot believe that the time has come when the United States should supply relief through the creation of a form of compulsory military service and through the substitution of the military code and military control for civil procedure and practical methods.

"In opposing the legislation submitted Labor earnestly recommends that a plan of employment of idle workers in reforestation and reclamation and other items covered by the bill be formulated providing for the payment of standard rates of pay under voluntary conditions of employment and that the element of 'forced labor' and military service be completely eliminated and stricken from the plan of employment to be followed."

Congress Must Provide Big Fund to Protect Millions Of Poverty-Stricken Jobless and Their Dependents

Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. Legislative Representative, Says Over 13 Millions Are Idle—Private Relief Is Exhausted, Homeless Herded Like Cattle, Living Standards Destroyed, Hospitals Crowded, Social Resentment Growing—Congress Ignores Mass Suffering of Unemployed and Rushes to Protect Gold, Cotton, and Other Commodities.

Washington—An imperative demand that the Congress of the United States make immediate provision for the adequate relief of the millions of unemployed workers and their dependents was the outstanding feature of a radio talk here over Station WOL by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that "men, women and children, not silk, cotton and gold, are the wealth of the Nation," he summoned Congress to provide at once the hundreds of millions of dollars that are necessary to mitigate the unparalleled suffering caused by the widespread curse of unemployment which those who own and control industry have inflicted on millions of working men and women.

"Our President and the Congress of the United States," Mr. McGrady said, "are still facing the gravest problem ever confronting the Nation, namely, mass unemployment and its bi-product—mass poverty. It is the hope and the prayer of all of us that the relief will be met adequately at the very earliest moment.

Situation Is Alarming

"Our social welfare workers in all of the States, our clergy of all denominations, and organized labor have repeatedly over a period of three years called the attention of our national leaders to the alarming situation that has been progressively developing.

"Men, and blind economic forces are responsible for our present plight.

Leaders Procrastinate

"Leaders of finance, leaders in industry and those high in the council of the Nation have for the past three years procrastinated and have allowed the policy of drift to continue so that at this very hour those totally unemployed have reached the enormous figure of 13,200,-000 and there are millions more working only part time who are receiving a dying wage instead of a living one.

"The loss of wages from 1929 to February, 1933, amounts to $33,000,000,000.

Forty Millions in Poverty

"From very conservative figures there are not less than forty millions of our people living in poverty. More than fifteen millions of these people will perish if it were not for the fact that they have been subsisting through the aid of charity.

Thousands of Schools Close

"Approximately 5,500 schools have already closed, 500 in the State alone, Arkansas, Arizona and Oklahoma. There are today more than fourteen million of our children of school age who are on the streets because the local communities impoverished as they are, can not keep the schools open.

Living Standards Destroyed

"The American standards of living, that we have always boasted so much about in the past, have been utterly destroyed.

"Our investigators have found as many as five people sleeping in one bed. They have found three families living in a tenement of three small rooms. Thousands of infants have died because the mothers, suffering for months from hunger and malnutrition, could not give these infants proper nourishment.

Hospitals and Asylums Crowded

"Our hospitals are overflowing everywhere with the victims of this depression, and some asylums are disgracefully over-crowded. Mass poverty and despair are the order of the day.

"Local relief has almost completely broken down. Twelve months ago cities that were able to contribute from $15 to $20 per month for a family of five have cut their relief to $8 and $10 per month and in six of our large industrial sections they are distributing fifty cents per week to feed a human being. This makes no provision for housing.

Homeless Herded Like Cattle

"I have investigated buildings in three of the largest cities that have opened up to give shelter to the homeless and I found the most distressing conditions. In a building 75x200 feet long, seven stories high, there were herded together like cattle 4,000 men, with no adequate toilet facilities. I found young and old, many of them well-educated, most of them who came from good homes, herded together with thieves, drug addicts and degraded persons. The conditions and the surroundings were shocking.

Social Resentment Increasing

"Much bitterness has developed and there is a general spiritual deterioration among these millions who can find no work, who are not adequately fed, and who are miserably clothed.

"Cynicism and resentment against the Government and against society is growing. Family groups have disintegrated.

"The consequences of this whole situation will reach far into the future, some say for the next 50 years. Millions of our people, broken by undernourishment, despair and defeat, will never again lead normal, self-respecting lives.

Federal Government Must Help

"The failure on the part of the Government to meet the issue is sapping the Nation's vitality and only immediate action can save the situation.

"Private charity has largely dried up. Many of our States and cities frankly admit they are unable to meet the demands that are being made upon them. Consequently the Federal Government must assume its share of responsibility. Every resource of the Government should be used to save the lives of our citizenship.

United States Is Richest Country

"We are still, the richest country in the world. The very latest figures obtainable show that we are still in a better position financially than any of the other large powers. I call your attention to these figures showing the per capita wealth and indebtedness of the United States, Italy, France and Great Britain:

	U.S.	Italy	France	Britain
Per capita indebtedness	$165	$242	$455	$800
Per capita wealth	2,860	605	1,450	2,170

"These will see from these figures that the United States has less debt per person than any other of the outstanding nations and more wealth per person than any other nation in the world.

National Emergency, Human Life at Stake

"We did not hesitate one instant to pile up a national debt of twenty-five billions of dollars in the late war, most of which was used to destroy property and human life. Why should we hesitate now in appropriating sufficient money to preserve and prolong the lives of our own American men, women and children.

Congress Must Act

"Members of Congress, who are the representatives of the people, we call upon you to answer the ever-swelling cry of our despairing fathers and mothers," Mr. McGrady concluded. "We ask you to meet this issue intelligently, courageously, adequately and without loss of time.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 4th of this year gave a new transfusion of hope and courage to the Nation. We call upon you to put this new hope into life. You must do it. There is no other way out.

"You must remember that our men, women and children are citizens of the Federal Government as well as of the State, and you must be concerned over the future citizenship of this Republic.

"Men, women and children, not silk, cotton or gold, are the wealth of the Nation. Millions of men, women and children are looking to you for action. Do not desert them."

Los Angeles Garment Workers Strike Against Slave Wages

Los Angeles, Calif.—The entire force of the Imperial Cloak Shop here struck against the low wages which the company sought to impose on their already poorly paid workers. The strikers, numbering about 45 men and women, are members of Local No. 65 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

According to a statement by B. Surasky, president of the local, the strike was precipitated by the determination of the management to reduce the wages paid women workers twice in one day.

"Six and seven dollars a week for experienced operators in the cloak trade is in this shop," Mr. Surasky said. "The hours are unlimited, running as high as sixty hours a week with no pay for overtime. In addition, the women were compelled to furnish the machines used in making the garments."

Mr. Surasky said the wages for men were recently reduced to $14 and $16 per week for from 50 to 60 hours of labor. The workers were also required to pay for repairs of the sewing machines.

When the last cut was decreed, the employes appointed a shop committee to present their grievances. The manager refused to listen to them, and the entire force walked out.

ROOSEVELT PLANS JOB FOR 250,000 UNEMPLOYED

Government Will Pay One Dollar Per Day and Keep to Men on Certain Public Works—Service Is Compulsory After Enlistment—The President Is Commander-in-Chief.

Washington. — President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress urging the enactment of the bill sponsored by him to provide unemployment relief in the form of jobs.

The bill calls for the establishment of a "civilian conservation corps" from among the unemployed at no less pay than more than $30 a month plus their keep.

The men would be employed by the Government in the maintenance and construction of such public works as reforestation, prevention of soil erosion, flood prevention, and construction and upkeep of roads in public parks and forests.

It was explained that the 250,000 men whom the President estimated would be employed under the scheme would be "recruited" in the centers of population and that the War Department would participate in inaugurating and directing the plan.

If a "recruit" has a wife or other dependent the rulers of the camps shall deduct from his dollar a day such other large powers. I call your attention to these figures showing the per capita wealth and indebtedness of the United States, Italy, France and Great Britain:

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California Labor Commissioner Closes Fake Employment Agency

San Francisco, Calif.—Due to the prompt action of State Labor Commissioner Frank C. Macdonald a fake employment agency for domestics and mechanics, opened here by C. M. Reed, operated just one day.

Reed called his concern the "Delta Epsilon Club" and put his advertisement in the papers under the heading "Employment Agencies." He told applicants that he would erect a six-story building, with floors devoted to baths and beauty parlors for members of the club. He offered to collect stipends from 15 domestics who agreed to pay $4 for three months' dues in his non-existing club with a promise of employment.

When arrested by Deputy Labor Commissioner Lippitt, Reed told the club promoter had 10 cents on his person. He was charged with conducting an employment agency without a license.

Arizona Legislator Refuses Milk from Non-Union Dairy

Phoenix, Ariz.—Lewis Irvine, a member of the Arizona Legislature, severely jolted the Central Avenue Dairy here when he told them that he would refuse to buy the milk sold by the dairy "as long as it does not employ union drivers."

"I have been informed," Mr. Irving said in a letter to the dairy company, "that your firm has refused to permit the drivers of your trucks to join the union. If it is true, I believe it to be a very unfair ruling on your part.

"Enclosed herewith is my check for $8.00, paying my bill in full. Please do not leave milk at my home any longer until someone from your organization explains to me that your men have the privilege of joining the union and have done so."

APPALACHIAN SCHEME BENEFITS COAL OPERATORS

Ellis Searles of United Mine Workers Says Companies in the Combine Refuse Employment to Union Men and Purpose to Continue Starvation Wages.

Washington.—Efforts to secure Federal legislation for regulation and stabilization of the bituminous coal industry are being made with increased energy since the Supreme Court decision in the Appalachian Coals case. This was made clear by a statement issued by the United Mine Workers of America through Ellis Searles, official representative of that organization in Washington.

"Regulatory legislation is vastly more necessary now than ever before," said the miners' union. "A careful study of the Appalachian Coals Scheme discloses that it is merely a device wholly beneficial to coal operators and to no one else.

"The interests of the public and of the hundreds of thousands of miners are wholly ignored in the Appalachian Coal arrangement. It affords no protection to the public in the price of coal, but leaves the operators free to charge any price they please.

"Appalachian Coals is a union of coal companies who refuse to permit their employees to join a union of their own. They not only propose to control the price of coal, but they also propose to continue to pay starvation wages to their employes.

"The United Mine Workers of America is not opposed to the formation of selling pools and agencies, but the union says such pools and agencies must be regulated by the Government as a protection to the public and to the men who work in the mines.

"We do not believe Congress is willing for them to run wild and unrestrained."

MINNESOTA 30-HOUR WEEK BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

St. Paul, Minn.—The Labor Committee of the Minnesota House of Representatives reported favorably the bill providing the five-day week and six-hour day on public works.

The bill was supported by Representative Roy Weir, a member of the Labor Committee; George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor; Edwin L. Hudson, business representative of Carpenters' Local Union No. 7; James J. Chrystie, president of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council; A. J. McInerney, business representative of the Plumbers' Union, and R. Mangni, business representative of the Bricklayers' Union.

Representative Weir said machinery made it possible to erect buildings in about half the time formerly required. Even in normal times painters were unable to obtain work for more than three months in the year.

"This bill will not increase the cost," he added, "but gives the worker a chance to share in the benefits of machinery. The argument that this is not the time for such legislation must fail because it is only in times of stress like the present that social legislation is obtained."

Mr. Lawson pointed out that where the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans for projects it was stipulated that the six-hour day and five-day week must be applied.

Mr. Hudson declared the machine age made shorter hours for the workers necessary. He said the six-hour day and five-day week on the Minneapolis post office job would have provided work for from 70 to 80 additional carpenters.

Akron Labor Wages Fight Against Non-Union Theatres

Akron, Ohio.—Akron Motion Picture Operators' Union, No. 313, after exhausting every other means of settling its controversy with the management of the Orpheum Theatre, officially boycotted the concern and organized a picket patrol of the establishment. Pickets working in shifts paraded in front of the downtown theatre and handed cards to prospective patrons and passers-by stating that the house was unfair to organized labor and urging them for safety's sake to patronize theatres that employ union experienced and competent union men.

The picketing campaign has included the following non-union theatres: State Theatre, Liberty Theatre, Thornton Theatre, Dayton Theatre, National Theatre, Palace Theatre, Peoples Theatre, Gem Theatre, and Regent Theatre.

In its determined fight in the interest of decent wages and hours for motion picture operators the Local Union, No. 364, has the hearty backing of the Summit County Central Labor Union and the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

FLORIDA LABOR ASKS THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Annual Convention Endorses 3.2 Per Cent Beer, Prison-Labor Goods Restriction, Adequate Teachers' Salaries, Workmen's Compensation, and $3,000,000,000 Federal Loans to Jobless.

Tampa, Fla.—The six-hour day and five-day week, workers' compensation, adequate appropriations to maintain the school system at their present high standard and to pay teachers adequate salaries, and the enactment of legislation to permit the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer under State control, were among the important measures approved by the thirty-third annual convention here of the Florida State Federation of Labor.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for the following legislation:

To have all convict-labor goods sold in the State labeled "prison made"; repeal of Florida's small loan act and legalizing three and one-half per cent interest per month; change in the rate and method of paying the unemployed; and prohibition of firms bidding on State contracts.

Federal legislation the convention indorsed the measure for a $3,000,000,000 corporation to make loans to heads of families unemployed families to the amount of $300 plus $100 for each dependent.

The convention decided to inaugurate a campaign to organize school teachers and the convention was authorized for the establishment of a permanent committee to forward this work.

The delegates voted unanimously to support President Roosevelt's program for economic recovery and the reorganization of the banking system.

The convention was called to order by W. E. Spain, president of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa. The Rev. Leon Hendrix then pronounced the invocation, and Walter D. Cantwell, city manager, greeted the delegates on behalf of the city.

Wendell C. Heaton of West Palm Beach was reelected president, and A. O. De Weese of Pensacola, secretary. The following vice presidents were elected: John Spearing, Jacksonville, first vice president; H. T. Mullens, Pensacola, second vice president; A. B. Rountree, Jacksonville, third vice president; E. H. Hunter, Miami, fourth vice president; W. E. Spain, Tampa, fifth vice president. G. H. Russell, publisher of the Miami News, retiring first vice president, was not a candidate for reelection.

Twenty-two delegates attended the convention. The 1934 convention will be held in Miami.

J. H. F. Mosley, Alabama Labor Leader, Editor, Dies

Birmingham, Ala.—J. H. F. Mosley, publisher and editor of the Birmingham Labor Advocate for 37 years, died at his home here after a brief illness. He was one of the pioneers of the labor movement in Birmingham from the time he came here in 1886. He purchased the Labor Advocate in 1895 from Jere Dennis, and published it until his death.

Mr. Mosley assisted in organizing the Birmingham Typographical Union in 1890 and was one of his de-ceased the only living charter member of that organization here. He was on a committee which issued a call to organize a Trades Council in 1899, was its president and the time when it was first represented it in the American Federation of Labor. He assisted in organization of the American Labor League, which eventually become a strong labor political organization in Alabama.

He was a member of the committee which published a call for a convention of State labor unions which resulted in the establishment of the Alabama State Federation of Labor in 1900.

In local affairs Mr. Mosley was always in the forefront in the defense of the rights of the masses. He took an active part in the fight for the 8-hour day for public employes and he was also militantly supported the movement to abolish the fee charged by the City Board of Education for children attending the public schools. He was chairman of the Trades Council Free Textbooks Committee he fought for the establishment of free textbooks which now obtains in the public schools here.

Short-Weight Merchants Spotted

Oakland, Calif.—The Alameda county sealer of weights and measures got the idea that merchants were short-weighting county institutions. He checked up on 126 meat orders and found "that 61 were between one and two ounces short. Prompt prosecutions brought meat purchases up to the legal weight standard.

Jobs for Thousands in Manufacture And Sale of Beer, Green Declares

Washington.—The manufacture and sale of beer containing 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, in accordance with the bill passed by Congress and signed by the President, will provide work for thousands of unemployed, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the economic and social aspects of the measure.

Mr. Green said:

"The final enactment of the beer bill into law marks a distinct step forward upon the road to economic recovery. In operation it will provide work opportunities for many thousands of idle people. Every community in the Nation will be helped substantially.

"It is difficult to correctly estimate the number of idle people who will be given work through the rehabilitation of the breweries and through the demand which will be created for farm products, supplies and material.

"It is clear, however, that the number of persons who will be accorded an opportunity to work, as a result of the enactment of the beer measure, will run into hundreds of thousands.

"Labor anticipates in accordance with the beer bill for economic as well as social reasons.

"The direct beneficial and helpful effect which it will have upon the unemployment situation will be manifested quickly. It will be reflected in the building of brewing manufacturing plants, in the modernization and repair of others, in increased transportation, truckage and hauling, and in the demand for materials and supplies which go into building operations of the late beer manufacturing.

"Besides, the enactment of this law will satisfy a social demand for the manufacture and sale of a beverage which has been determined by Congress to be non-intoxicating.

"It is reasonable to conclude that the enactment of the beer measure will meet with general public approval and satisfaction and will help to eliminate many of the evils which have grown out of the illegal manufacture and illegal sale of intoxicating liquors."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS WIN FIRST BATTLE IN OHIO

House of Representatives Passes Bill Providing $300 Annually for Persons 65 Years Old—Bill Goes to Senate or Governor Ready to Sign the Measure.

Columbus, Ohio.—The House of Representatives passed the old-age pension bill by a vote of 91 to 36. The bill is sponsored by the Ohio State Federation of Labor, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Old-Age Security League.

Ralph W. Totten, who was connected with piloting the bill through the House is attributed by E. Donnelly, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and M. L. Brown, State secretary of the Eagles.

The proposed law is State-wide in its application and is mandatory. The age limit is 65 years, and the maximum pension is $300 per year. Persons must have lived in the State 15 years before they are eligible for the pension. Residents of fraternal homes and similar institutions are eligible for pensions. Funds to make the law operative cannot be levied against real estate.

Because of the financial situation, no provision is made for the immediate application of the system, but the enactment of the bill by the House of Representatives is regarded as a significant step.

The friends of old-age pensions have urged this legislation in Ohio continuously for years, but this is the first time its advocates have succeeded in getting the measure approved by either branch of the Legislature.

It is expected that some reactionaries in the Senate will oppose the bill, but those familiar with the situation expressed the belief that ultimately the measure would yield to the public opinion and give the destitute aged in Ohio the benefit provided for by the law prior prescribed by the measure.

Governor White stated he would sign the bill when the Senate passes it.

Nevada Labor Supports Anti-Injunction Bill

Carson City, Nev.—President B. B. Wartman and Vice President Gene Keefe of the Reno Central Trades and Labor Council and Harry Heywood, delegate to the council from the Reno Pullmen Union, spent several days here in the interest of the anti-injunction bill introduced in the State Legislature at the request of the Nevada State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Keefe explained the bill in detail to the Senate Committee in charge of the measure. He reported that the prospects for the enactment of the bill were bright.

The Nevada anti-injunction bill is patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia bill which was enacted into federal law last year by the United States Congress.

Ten Per Cent Wage Increase Given by Cement Corporation

New York.—Officials of the International Cement Corporation announced that they had increased by ten per cent the hourly and weekly wages of the corporation's employes in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Kansas. The wage boost; it was stated, was made because the company had been able to raise the price of cement 16 cents a barrel in the four States.

30-Hour Week Bill Drawn For Michigan Legislature

Lansing, Mich.—Assistant Attorney-General George Murphy announced that he was preparing a bill to be introduced in the State Legislature providing the six-hour day and five-day week for all Michigan workers with the possible exception of domestic labor and farm help.

This is in line with the platform adopted by the 1932 convention of the Democratic party in Michigan as a measure to solve the unemployment problem.

JACKSONVILLE CIGAR MAKERS STRIKE AGAINST PAY CUTS

Wages Paid Girls Run from 50 Cents Per Day to $6 Per Week—Employes Victimized with Charges for Uniforms, Compulsory Cafeteria Purchases and Pay Check Discounts.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The women and girls employed by John H. Swisher & Son, Inc., local manufacturers of King Sarah cigars, walked out of the plant in protest against wage cuts and various forms of victimization imposed by the company.

According to the story of the strike given by the Labor Journal, the official organ of the Jacksonville Central Labor Union, the company until a few months ago paid 75 cents per thousand cigars to machine operators, but had reduced the pay to 60 cents and finally to 50 cents without consulting the employes. It was the cut to 50 cents that precipitated the strike, the employes claiming that they were unable to earn a decent living at this rate.

The girls complained that the maximum output of machine operators was only 3,000 cigars per day, which gave them a maximum wage of $4.75 per week provided they were able to work full time. It was revealed that most of the girls were able to make only about 2,000 cigars a day, which at the 50 cent rate amounted to $3 per week. If 8 wages provided there were no layoffs. Many of them were compelled to be earning as little as 50 or 60 cents a day and the average pay was said to be about $4 a week.

In addition the girls were compelled to pay for their uniforms which the local stores were selling for 60 cents. The company also compelled the employes to purchase at 25 cents a one-dollar meal ticket each week from the cafeteria operated by the company but operated under lease by a private concern. The employes claimed the cafeteria charges were excessively high, and that many of the girls did not use their tickets. To add to their sufferings the company paid the employes their checks with the "request" that they be cashed at the cafeteria and the stipulation that each employe make a purchase of not less than 50 cents worth of food, which the girls regarded as discount for cashing the checks.

The strikers demanded the restoration of the 75-cent rate for making cigars, reduced price of uniforms, optional purchase of meal tickets, and abolition of the discount for cashing pay checks.

Emil Salsbury, Indianapolis Labor Leader, Dies at 64

Indianapolis, Ind.—Emil Salsbury, secretary of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union for 15 years, died here March 18 from a stroke of paralysis, at the age of 64.

Mr. Salsbury had long been prominent in Indianapolis labor circles. He was a member of the local Stone Cutters' Association of North America, having been a member of that body many times. He had been an employe of the Park Board Commissioners for twelve years. He was highly respected by his friends and coworkers in the labor movement.

Five-Day Week Bill Passed By California Assembly

Sacramento, Calif.—The Assembly passed and sent to the Senate the Burns bill providing for a five-day week for State employes to the extent deemed practicable by the Governor. If enacted the law would be in effect until July 1, 1935, unless terminated sooner by proclamation of the Governor.

Assemblyman Michael J. Burns, author of the bill, said it was designed to relieve the distressing unemployment situation.